



TITLE:

# Crystalline Polyaldehydes

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CITATION:

Furukawa, Junji ...[et al]. Crystalline Polyaldehydes. Bulletin of the  
Institute for Chemical Research, Kyoto University 1961, 39(3): 264-264

ISSUE DATE:

1961-07-31

URL:

<http://hdl.handle.net/2433/75806>

RIGHT:

**Crystalline Polyaldehydes**

Junji FURUKAWA, Takeo SAEGUSA, Hiroyasu FUJII, Akihiro KAWASAKI,  
Hirosuke IMAI, and Yoshikazu FUJII

*Makromol. Chem.*, **37**, 149 (1960)

We found that aldehydes such as acetaldehyde propionaldehyde and trichloroacetaldehyde were polymerized by organometallic compound or by metal alkoxide to give crystalline resinous polymer of high molecular weight.

Crystalline polyacetaldehyde was much less soluble in organic solvents than the amorphous one. The infra-red spectrum of crystalline polyacetaldehyde was shown to be sharper than that of amorphous one and to have specific absorption bands, although it indicated also the structure of methyl polyoxymethylene.

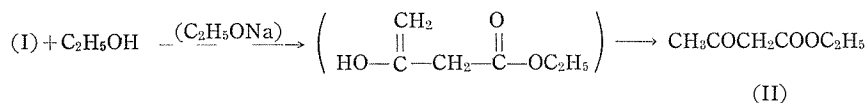
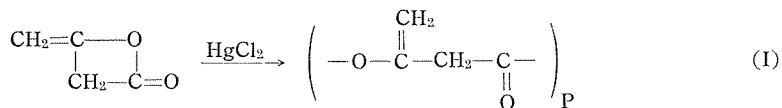
Active species of this polymerization was supposed to be the metal alkoxide.

**Polymerization of Diketene**

Junji FURUKAWA, Takeo SAEGUSA, Noritoshi MISE,  
and Akihiro KAWASAKI

*Makromol. Chem.*, **39**, 243 (1960)

It was found that mercuric chloride polymerized diketene to give the polymer of polyester structure (I). The molecular weight of this polymer was 1630. The structure of the polymer was assumed by the infra-red spectrum. The alkali-alcoholysis of the polymer with ethanol gave ethylacetoacetate (II), and this finding supports the structure (I).

**Polymerization of Olefins by the Binary Mixture of Organometallic Compound and Silica-Alumina-Titania**

Junji FURUKAWA, Takeo SAEGUSA, Teiji TSURUTA, Shiro ANZAI,  
Tsuneaki NARUMIYA and Akihiro KAWASAKI

*Makromol. Chem.*, **41**, 17 (1960)

Silica-alumina-titania was prepared by the hydrolysis of a mixture of ethyl orthosilicate, aluminum isopropoxide and ethyl orthotitanate followed by calcination. The catalyst consisting of silica-alumina-titania (wt. ratio 45:5:50) and